

THE SIOUX INDIANS.

MILWAUKEE, August 15.—Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: The following dispatch from General Sibley, dated August 7, has just been received:

"We had three desperate engagements with twenty-two hundred Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c. Our loss was small, while at least one hundred and fifty of the savages were killed and wounded; forty-six bodies have been found. H. H. SIBLEY, Brigadier Gen.

Gen. Sully marched from Fort Pierre for Big Bend of Missouri on the 20th of July, with twelve hundred cavalry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux. Little Crow, the principal chief and instigator of Indian hostilities, was killed, and his son captured. Indian hostilities east of the Missouri river may be considered at an end.

JOHN POPE, Major General.

The National Intelligencer says:—The effect of the severe engagements on the Mississippi on the U. S. naval vessels, cannot be imagined by persons unacquainted with naval matters. Wednesday, the U. S. steamer Richmond was formally surveyed at the Brooklyn navy yard. The result of the investigation proved that the amount of repairs to be effected on the ship will cost as much as the construction. The officers of this and other ships engaged on the Mississippi state that the Richmond is hardly more damaged than the generality of the fleet. If this be so, the overhauling and repairing of the squadron will be one of the most extensive operations performed at the navy yards for some years."

We have accounts from New Orleans to the 9th inst. Business was rather dull, but it wore a better aspect than it had done for some weeks previous, owing to the opening of the Mississippi river. The general health of the city was good. All vessels have to be convoyed above Vicksburg, as the banks of the river are still infested with marauding gangs who fire upon vessels passing up and down.

The reflections of Secretary Stanton upon the Court Martial in the case of Cashell have excited great feeling among the members of the Commission, as well as generally in the army. Gen. Hitchcock has prepared a defence of the action of the board.

Confederate prisoners from the South and Southwest continue to arrive at Camp Chase in Ohio, in large numbers. The prisons at Camp Chase are full and running over to a degree that tents are used inside the enclosure. The number had reached 3,262.

Advices from Labrador say that the fisheries on that coast, both for cod and salmon, have been unusually successful. There were, however, but few American vessels on the ground.

The detectives in the office of Col. L. C. Baker, Provost Marshal of the War Department, have presented that officer with a cavalry saddle and equipments.

A dispatch from Peoria, Illinois, dated the 9th inst., says:—"Last night Provost Marshal Westlake, of the Ninth District, with a detachment of cavalry, made a descent on a nest of some two hundred Copperheads and deserters in Mabel township, Fulton county, capturing ten or a dozen, and, as report says, killing several. Great excitement prevails in that section in consequence of the affair, and it is reported that the Copperheads are rushing to arms to drive the cavalry out of the county."

Col. James B. Fry, Provost Marshal General of the War Department, has been absent from Washington several days in New York city. It is supposed that Col. Fry's business in New York was to perfect the arrangements for the certain enforcement of the draft. It is thought that only a few days will intervene before the people of that city will be required to furnish its quota of troops.

A company has been formed to establish a manufactory of printer's ink in Washington. The company is composed of men of capital.

There was an explosion at the Washington Arsenal on Friday evening, by which two workmen were so severely injured as to have since died.

A large steamer loaded with conscripts arrived off Alexandria yesterday. They will be dispatched at once to the different organizations for which they are intended.

It is currently reported that an order has been issued by the War Department, stating that Brigadier General Joseph W. Revere, of the Excelsior brigade, Third corps, has been dismissed the service, in obedience to the findings of the court-martial, on general charges prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

On the 6th inst., Gen. Banks, visited Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, below New Orleans, and liberated some of the State prisoners who had been confined there by order of Gen. Butler. On the prison record against their names was found the entry, "cause unknown." Gen. Banks liberated twenty-one on this occasion-- eighteen at Fort Jackson, and three (the last remaining ones) at St. Philip.

In the case of Steel and Menkler, charged with defrauding the Government, Judge Cadwallader has refused to discharge Menkler, but required him to renew the bail, \$3,000, to answer at the next term of the court.

At a late meeting of the directors of the Washington and Georgetown street railroad company it was determined to largely increase the facilities for travel on the several tracks of the company. Two-horse cars will be placed on the Fourteenth street line, and they will run from the Boundary to the avenue and thence to the east side of the Capitol. The cars have already been ordered from New York. Other improvements have been authorized by the directors.

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that a few days ago various sums of money, private papers, pocket-books, and mementoes, belonging to Federal soldiers who had died while prisoners at Charleston, were sent into the Federal lines under a flag of truce. These articles were carefully labelled, and had been well preserved. Some of the sums of money were as high as \$222, and the total amount of cash returned was \$490.09.

The London Globe, Lord Palmerston's organ, gives the assurance that "the relations between England and the United States are of the most friendly nature."

The Common Council of Chicago has adopted an ordinance authorizing a tunnel to be run out a distance of two miles under the bed of Lake Michigan. The bed of the lake being of a tenacious clay, the work is deemed feasible. The object is to procure a supply of wholesome water; Chicago, for general dirtiness, bad sewerage, etc., not being excelled anywhere.

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